useful. Dyes which have proven successful are cobalt blue, ultramarine blue and anthraquinone dyes, in particular Sudan Blue 2 (BASF, Ludwigshafen, Germany).

The amounts of the blue dyes used are from 10 to 10,000 ppm, in particular from 20 to 5000 ppm, particularly preferably from 50 to 1000 ppm, based on the weight of the crystallizable thermoplastic.

The titanium dioxide particles are composed predominantly of rutile, which has higher covering power than anatase. In one preferred embodiment, the titanium dioxide particles are composed of at least 95% by weight of rutile. They may be prepared by a customary process, e.g. by the chloride process or the sulfate process. The amount of these present in the core layer is appropriately from 0.3 to 25% by weight, based on the weight of the core layer. The average particle size is relatively low, preferably from 0.10 to 0.30 µm, measured by the Sedigraph method.

Using titanium dioxide of the type described above avoids any occurrence of vacuoles within the polymer matrix during film production.

The titanium dioxide particles may have a coating made from inorganic oxides, such as the coating usually used for TiO2 white pigment in papers or in paints for improving lightfastness.

It is known that TiO2 is photoactive. On exposure to UV radiation, free radicals form on the surfaces of the particles. These free radicals may migrate into the polymer matrix, and this causes degradation reactions and yellowing. To avoid this, the TiO2 particles may be oxidically coated. Oxides particularly suitable for the coating include those of aluminum, silicon, zinc and magnesium, and mixtures of two or more of these compounds. TiO2 particles with a coating of a number of these compounds are described in EP-A-0 044 515